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TILLMAN SPEAKS OF BROWNSVILLE ORDER

DECLARED PRESIDENT LYNCH- ED NEGRO TROOPS.

The Negro Question—The Root of the Matter, Said Tillman—Administration is to Blame.

Washington, Jan. 12.—Senator B. Tillman of South Carolina addressed the senate on the Brownsville incident. He characterized the president's action in the matter "as nothing more nor less than lynching." He declared that men should be considered innocent until proved guilty. He said no doubt the soldiers were responsible for outrage at Brownsville. He declared that the negro troops should not have been sent to Brownsville. "Mr. Tillman declared Mr. Foraker had belittled himself by attacking Major Blockson, as the man whose father was a copperhead. "Are we never to have an end of the war and its bitterness?" he exclaimed. "Are the people of the North and South never to understand each other and to recognize rights of both sections. "It is useless to deny that the race question lies at the bottom of all this."

Continuing he said, "The whole issue involved is one of race and the president is primarily more responsible than any other man for the position of the negroes in the south have taken on the question of negro rights. He gave recognition to Booker T. Washington in a social way. He did this knowing he was flying in the face of the east feeling among seven millions of southern whites. The well known attitude of the administration on social questions has been the cause of the great and noticeable change in the demeanor and action of the negroes throughout the south."

After predicting in the near future a race conflict to determine whether the negro is the equal of the Caucasian he continued:

In six southern states, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, in the aggregate negroes outnumber whites and in two of them, South Carolina and Mississippi, the negro preponderance is very heavy."

Mr. Tillman added: "In Cuba the color line has been obliterated and miscegenation is in full blast. At the North the same conditions exist and therefore a number of mulattoes and quadroons with white blood in their veins who have migrated there are leaders of the doctrine of absolute social equality encouraged as they have been and are now by the president."

Mr. Tillman asked, "Is the president ready to act upon his own theory and have his children marry men and women of other races? Would he act as his daughter-in-law a Chinese, Malay, Indian or Negro? In accordance with the doctrine laid down in a message which I have quoted we all know he would not."

Southern white men and women have for forty years resisted in every possible way this doctrine of equality of races as just as resolving now as they have always been not to submit to it or its results. "They are resolved to maintain control of their state governments and to prevent in every way possible social and political equality with inevitable destruction of their civilization which would follow if they yielded. Conditions are growing more and more aggravated every day. Are things to continue until direful tragedies multiply every hand and blood shall flow in water?"

He said that forty years after the war we found conditions more menacing in some of their aspects than in 1861. In concluding he said time to settle this question in a practicable and sensible way. "The president was ready to go to battle with the slogan 'America for Americans' and this is a white man's and white men must govern."

Mr. Tillman prefaced his discussion of the characterization that had been made in court. The president of the United States is the

prosecutor as well as the executioner. An array of counsel for defense and prosecution is not yet completed so far as their names have appeared on record. There is element of incongruity and of the ridiculous. "For instance, as attorneys aiding the prosecution we have the distinguished senator from Texas, Mr. Culberson, a democrat, and the distinguished senator from Massachusetts, Mr. Lodge, a republican, for the defense."

"And for defense, if it shall be so considered when I get through I will be put in the Record as aiding the distinguished senator from Ohio (Mr. Foraker.)"

"But the ridiculousness of the situation is again apparent when one considers that the senator from the North, who, by reason of his radical and aggressive utterances and probably actions in the past, once gave him the name of 'Fire Alarm.'"

"That senator finds himself aligned with that senator from the south, (Mr. Tillman himself) who is usually supposed to have broiled negro for breakfast (laughter), who is known to justly lynching for rape, and whose attitude, if not that of hatred to the negro is feeling akin to it, in belief that while men are made of better clay and that white men alone are entitled to participate in the government."

Reading from the order issued by the war department and signed by the president in which it is stated the uniform is a badge of honor and entitles the enlisted men of peculiar consideration, Mr. Tillman said it is that sort of stuff that put into the head of the negro soldier, that he was entitled to demand social equality.

"Why should not a colored soldier, if he conducts himself as a white soldier, have the same consideration?" asked Senator Nelson.

"For the simple reason that God Almighty made him colored. He did not make him white," retorted Mr. Tillman.

DISPENSARY RUMORS AFLOAT.

The Report of Attorney J. E. McDonald is Said to Contain Much that is of a Sensational Nature in Regard to Former Purchases.

News and Courier.

Columbia, January 12.—Some important dispensary news is looked for next week. Commissioner Tatum has written a letter upon request of Senator Christensen informing him that 35 cars of whiskey are being held up for demurrage, because there is no room for the stuff in the ware houses.

The members of the board have been telegraphed to be here Monday, but it is said at the dispensary that this was done to bring them here a day ahead of the regular meeting Tuesday so as to have them go over their annual report in order to have it ready for the Legislature promptly. This report will embrace the much talked of report of Attorney J. E. McDonald, who was appointed by the new board shortly after it assumed control to go over the orders placed by the old board to see if a large amount of the \$800,000 the old board owed for whiskey could not be held up for payment on the ground that the orders were irregular.

The understanding among those able to judge of the contents of this report has been that it was of a sensational nature, that the attorney discovered that many of these orders had been irregularly given.

According to official reports the board has since made a large amount of this \$800,000 has been paid, and some of the houses which got the most were those discovered to be in a bad light by the investigating committee. This is explained at the State dispensary by the statement that most of these payments were made in bad liquor returned to the houses in question.

The board has been withholding this report of Mr. McDonald's from publication for several months and much curiosity has been excited as to its probable contents. The report of the board will include the attorney's report and will be made public probably Tuesday. J. H.

DR. C. H. JUDSON HAS PASSED AWAY

FURMAN'S GRAND OLD MAN SUCCEMBED TO PARALYSIS.

Gave His Life to Education—Professor of Mathematics for More than Half Century—One of State's Ranking Scholars.

The State.

Greenville, Jan. 12.—Dr. Charles Hallett Judson, for 54 years professor of mathematics at Furman university, died at 4:45 o'clock this afternoon.

The funeral services will take place on Tuesday at noon in the First Baptist church in this city.

Dr. Judson was stricken with paralysis Monday and continued to grow worse until the end came. He suffered three distinct strokes in all, the last affecting his side and throat to such an extent that he was unable to take nourishment.

Dr. Judson leaves only one surviving relative, his sister, Miss Mary C. Judson, who, like himself, has consecrated her life to education, having been connected with the faculty of the Greenville Female college for half a century.

Dr. Chas. Manly, a former president of Furman university and now a pastor in Lexington, Va., and Dr. C. S. Gardner, formerly pastor of the First Baptist church and now of Richmond, Va., have been especially invited to attend the funeral services, which will be conducted by Dr. Z. T. Cody, the present pastor of the First church.

In all Dr. Judson gave \$41,000 to Furman university from his estate, which he accumulated in the course of a long lifetime by dint of careful saving. These gifts have made the Carnegie library building and the \$100,000 endowment of Furman possible. With Dr. Carlisle of Wofford college, Dr. Judson was generally regarded as the leading educator in South Carolina.

He was greatly beloved and hundreds of young men will attend his funeral services Tuesday.

Dr. Judson did not live long enough to profit in any material way by the distinction recently bestowed upon him by the trustees of the Carnegie foundation fund.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Democratic Policy—Foreign Markets for Cotton Goods—Southern Claims.

By James S. McCarthy.

Washington, Jan. 14.—Congressman John Sharp Williams, the Democratic leader in the House of Representatives, has outlined what he believes should be the policy of his party in national politics. He has declared for a campaign on the tariff issue, with special reference to reciprocity, and for a vigorous attack on the policies of imperialistic centralization put into effect by the Roosevelt administration. In other words, like a skillful general, he proposes to attack the lines of his political opponents at their weakest points and if he is loyally supported by the rank and file of the party there can be little doubt of success. There is no question that a great majority of the American people favor tariff revision and the negotiation of reciprocity treaties and agreements that will inurenties and agreements of the country. All over the North and West there are tens of thousands of Republicans who are as heartily in favor of tariff revision and reciprocity as is Mr. Williams, himself. Heretofore they have been held in line by the promise of the Republican leaders that "the tariff would be revised by its friends." They are at last beginning to understand that this promise is made regularly in every campaign only to be broken as regularly in each succeeding session of Congress and that if tariff revision is to be had at all it must come through the election of a Democratic Congress and a Democratic President. A vigorous onslaught by the Democrats during the present session of Congress will reveal the Republicans in their true

character—as defenders of the Dingley schedules and not as revisionists. In the same way the time is ripe for an attack on the centralization policies of the administration which are rapidly converting the republic into an empire in all but the name. The President already has his party ready in Congress completely under his thumb and demonstrated in the last election what may be expected by any Republican Congressman who has the temerity to oppose his wish. He is pursuing a policy with the army and navy—promoting his favorites and threatening with court-martial any officer who dares to criticize him—that is calculated to make the military arm of the government loyal to him personally and not to the country. Finally, he is attempting to make the courts subservient to his wishes by publicly denouncing judges whose construction of the law is contrary to his will and by sending attorneys of the Department of Justice to intervene in private suits and instruct the judges as to his wishes. The Republican criticism of Secretary Root's recent attempt to defend these imperialistic policies and practices indicates that they offer the Democrats a rare chance for an effective attack.

Southern Senators and Representatives are united in favor of the proposition to appropriate \$50,000 to be expended by the Department of Commerce and Labor in sending special agents to foreign countries to develop larger markets for American cotton goods. Although the export sales of American-made cotton goods have increased materially in recent years, it is a well known fact that this increase has not been as rapid as it might have been had the foreign markets been looked after intelligently. This is especially true of the South American markets generally and also of some of those in the Orient—notably Japan—and there is no doubt that the sending of special agents to those countries will lead to largely increased sales—especially of the grades of goods generally manufactured in Southern mills.

Representative Mahon, of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the House Committee on War Claims, is pushing vigorously the Southern War Claims bill the enactment of which will distribute hundreds of thousands of dollars through the Southern States. It is the policy of the Republican leaders to limit the legislation of this session as nearly as possible to the passage of the regular annual appropriation bills, but the justice of these claims is so universally recognized that it is probable that the bill will be passed.

Left the Church.

Ambrose R. Henderson of Boston, came forward last night at Seelbach's with a prize negro story. The tale was that of a negro barber.

"Mr. Dickson," said Mr. Henderson, "was shaving one of his customers one morning when a conversation took place between them respecting Mr. Dickson's former connection with a colored church."

"I believe you are connected with a church in Elm street, are you not, Dickson?" said the customer.

"No, sah; not at all."

"What! Are you not a member of the African church?"

"Not dis yeah, sir."

"Why did you leave their communion, Dickson?"

"Well, I'll tell you, sah," said Dickson. "It was just like dis; I joined the church in good faith. I give ten dollars toward the stated gospel de fens' year, and de church people call me 'Brudadah Dickson,' and secon' year my business ain't so good, and I gib only five dollars. Dat year de people call me 'Mr. Dickson.' Well, sah, de third year I fell very poor; had sickness in my family, and I didn't gib miffin' for preachin'. Well, sah, arter dat dey call me 'dat old nigger Dickson,' and I left 'em.'" —Louisville Herald.

The fact that Mr. Rockefeller is too poor to eat oysters reminds us that both of these objects of public interest are notoriously bald.

DID VERY LITTLE THE FIRST WEEK

ORGANIZATION AND INTRODU- TION OF BILLS OCCUPY TIME

House of Representatives—Dispensary Bills, Pro and Con, Will Come Up Early—The Constabulary—Other Important Measures.

The State, Hith.

Very little was done by the house during the first week of its session beyond organization and discussion of the relative strength of those opposed and those favoring the dispensary. The vote on the Ayer resolution, 80 to 9, which endeavored to secure an endorsement of the State dispensary system, would seem to indicate that few of the members wanted to discuss or endorse anything about which no bill had been introduced as yet. This was the opinion of both sides and the resolution was, therefore, killed. The bills for and against the dispensary will come in this week. It is thought that a preliminary caucus of the anti-dispensary members will be held either tonight or tomorrow night and some agreement reached on the bill to support, there being several of them now in the engrossing department. It is said that some of the dispensary advocates will endeavor as a compromise measure to have the State board abolished. This, however, will come up in the senate first. Representative Aull of Newberry has a bill to abolish the office of Chief State Constable and state constables, to repeal the law now of force relating to said subject and to provide for the appointment of "Rural Mounted Police" by the sheriffs of the several counties and to define their powers and duties.

Railroad Bills.

There are bills now before committees of considerable interest to the public. The railroads come in for their share. Mr. Douglass has one to amend the law for the posting of trains and to provide a penalty therefor. Mr. Gyles wants to reduce the fare from 3 to 2 1/2 cents per mile and Mr. Dixon has a similar one. Mr. Croft has a measure reading as follows: "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to regulate the manner in which common carriers doing business in this state shall adjust freight charges and claims for loss of or damage to freight,' approved Feb. 23, 1903, limiting recovery of consignee as to penalty."

Mr. Croft also has one limiting the speed of locomotives in cities and towns and his colleague, Mr. Gyles, has one to "prevent unreasonable delays in the shipment and delivery of freight and baggage by common carriers, and to define the nature, kind and amount of damages to be recovered against said common carriers for unreasonable delays in the shipment and delivery of freight and baggage."

Mr. Frost has introduced in the house, and Mr. Christensen in the senate, a joint resolution to provide for a committee to investigate the railroads and their failure to make certain schedules.

The Lien Law.

There are a half dozen bills for the repeal of the lien law and Mr. Richards, who is leading in this fight, believes that it will pass this year. The bills all give the farmers one year to get straight with their creditors.

Cotton Futures.

The bills introduced for prohibiting the sale of cotton, grain or provision futures will probably come up for discussion tomorrow as they have all been referred to committees with request for an early report. A hearing will be given by the senate committee on the same subject shortly.

Other Bills.

Some of the other bills of interest are:

Mr. A. G. Brice—A bill to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate the employment of children in factories, mines and manufacturing establishments in this State," by adding another section, prohibiting the employment of children under 14 years of age during school terms, unless such children are able to read and

write.

Mr. Wade—To require street car railroads to furnish separate coaches for the races.

Mr. Croft—To limit the hours of labor in cotton mills to 10 hours a day.

Mr. Richards—To provide for the erection of a practice school at Winthrop.

Mr. Dixon—A bill to prohibit the employment of children under 12 years of age in factories and other manufacturing establishments, and to regulate the employment of children above said age in same.

Mr. Croft—A bill to provide for the rights and remedies of employees in manufacturing establishments.

The Calendar.

The following is the calendar for this morning, all being second reading bills:

Mr. Richards—A bill to provide for the erection of a practice school building at the Winthrop Normal and Industrial college of South Carolina, and to appropriate money for the same.

(Favorable, with amendments.)

Mr. Gyles—A bill to amend section 2165 of volume 1, code of laws of South Carolina.

(Favorable, with amendments.)

Mr. Dixon—A bill to enable the commissioners of the sinking fund to lend to the county board of commissioners of Fairfield county to pay the past indebtedness of said county, and to authorize the said county board of commissioners to pledge the special tax levy herein provided for to secure the same.

(Favorable.)

Mr. D. L. Smith—A joint resolution to extend the time for payment of taxes without penalty.

(Unfavorable.)

Mr. Little—A bill to enable the commissioners of the sinking fund to lend funds to the county board of commissioners of Union county to pay the past indebtedness of said county, and to authorize the said county board of commissioners to pledge the special tax levy therein provided for to secure the same.

(Favorable.)

Mr. Nash—A bill to provide for the arrangement and printing of certain indices to records of Spartanburg county.

(Favorable.)

Johann Sieberlied is by nature suspicious; but, says the Albany Journal, he appreciates a reasonable proposition. A traveling butcher came his way one day and bargained with him for eight head of fine cattle. The price being satisfactory, the butcher felt in his pocket and found he had not brought his wallet.

"I have not the money with me," he said, "but I will drive the cattle to town and send the money back to you."

"Nein!" said Johann emphatically. "That goes not good. You should bring de moneys first."

"Well, I tell you what I'll do," said the butcher frankly. "I'll drive only six of them in, and I'll leave the other two as security for the debt."

Johann studied a moment and then his face lighted.

"All right," he said. "Dot is chust so good. Ven you leave dose two you hafe bought den it is sure you comes back and pays me."

Why He Was In the Procession.

civil war. The major was a bigoted, old-time Whig, who hated a Democrat worse than a hobo does work. He had had in his employ an Irishman, who aped his master in everything—dress, manner and politics.

Prior to a certain state election in which party spirit ran high the Democrats had a torch-light procession. Imagine Major Early's chagrin and fury to behold marching in the van of his political enemies Pat, gloriously drunk.

He lost no time in dragging the faithless one from the ranks and heatedly demanding the reason of his defection.

"Sh!" answered Pat, with a mauling week. "don't yez se. O'im tryin' to be a Democrat!" —L. S. R. E. A. C. A. N.

Amusing stories of Major Sam Early, a brother of General A. Early, are still told in Charleston, W. Va., where he lived for many years before the